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LATIN INSCRIPTIONS FROM CORINTH <sup>1</sup>

III

GAIUS IULIUS SEVERUS

17. (Fig. 1.) White marble block. Height 0.765 m.; width 0.45–0.43 m.; thickness 0.29 m.; letters 0.045–0.02 m. in height. Found in 1898. Place not known, now in Museum at Corinth.

Transcription:

*C (aium) Iulium Iuli(i) Quadrati [f(ilium)]*  
*[F] ab(ia tribu) Severum pr(aetorem) leg(atum)*  
*propr(aetore) prov(inciae) Asiae, leg(atum) leg(ionis)*  
*(quartae) Scythicae, proco(n)s(ulem) prov(inciae)*

5 *Ach(aiae), curionem, patronum,*  
*ob iustitiam et sanctitatem.*

*[L?] Marius Piso q(uaestor) et praet(or)*

*[hu?] ic sponte sua cum L(uciis)*

*Mariis Floro Stlacciano*

10 *et Pisoni Resiano libe—*  
*ris suis.*

*Pro tribu Maneia*

*d(edit) d(edicavit)*

The face of the stone is considerably worn and in some places broken away.

Line 1. Only the last five letters now exist on the stone. The remainder of the line has been lost since the inscription was found and is now known from a photograph of the American School.

Line 7. There seems to be room for L before M.

Line 8. H may have been the first letter.

The inscription was executed in honor of Gaius Iulius Severus, the son of Iulius Quadratus and a member of the tribe Fabia. Severus held during his lifetime the following offices: praetor, legatus propraetore of the province of Asia, legatus of *legio IIII*

<sup>1</sup> See *A.J.A.* XXII, 1918, pp. 189–197 and XXIII, 1919, pp. 163–174.

*Scythica*, and proconsul of the province of Achaia. To him are applied the words *curio* and *patronus*. The former word is not infrequent in the inscriptions (see *curio* in *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae* and Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-Encyclopaedie*) and seems to refer to priestly functions discharged, perhaps, in behalf of the

tribe Maneia. It is not improbable that the word *patronus* also concerns his relationship with this tribe. (See *A.J.A.* XXIII, 1919, p. 167.)

A man named C. Iulius Severus of the tribe Fabia who held some offices identical with those mentioned above is known from four inscriptions in Greek found at Ancyra. The earliest one of the group was cut after 114–115 A.D. (*Insc. Gr. ad Res Rom. Pert.* III, 173 = Dittenberger, *Orient. Gr. Insc.* No. 544). On this stone the name is incomplete and no offices are given. A second inscription (*I.G. a. R.R.* p. III, 174 = Dittenberger, *op. cit.* No. 543) preserves the name Γ. Ι. Σεουήρος

(corrected by Dittenberger from Τι. Σεουήρος). To the name are added offices held during the reign of Hadrian, ἡγεμὼν of *legio IIII Scythica* and ἀνθύπατος of Achaia. There follows the mention of other offices not recorded on the stone at Corinth.

A third inscription (*I.G. a. R.R.* p. III, 175 = *C.I.G.* 4034) contains the same name and offices with the addition of ἀνθύπατος

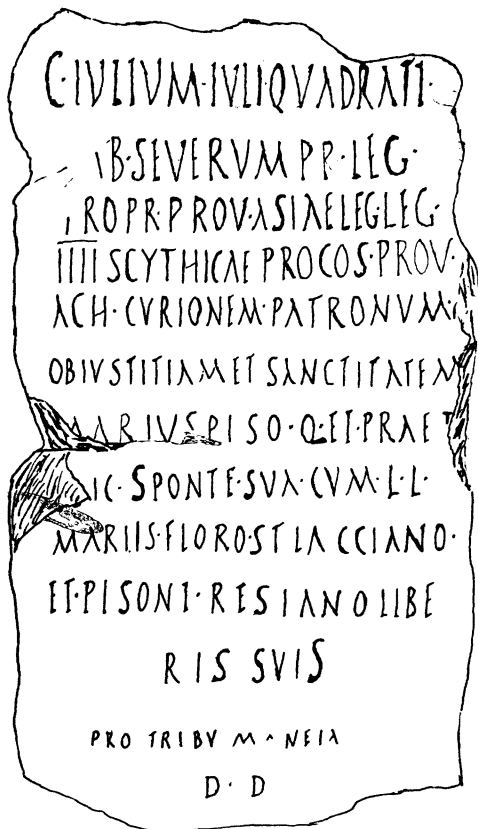


FIGURE 1.—LATIN INSCRIPTION FROM CORINTH, No. 17.

of Asia, an honor held in 153-4 A.D. in all probability. A fourth inscription (*I.G. a. R.R.* p. III, 172 = *C.I.G.* 4029) belongs to the year 155 A.D. Here the complete name is given, C. Iulius Severus, the son of Gaius, of the tribe Fabia. This man was *χαλιάρχος* of the legion already mentioned and held other offices not recorded on the stone at Corinth.

In this group of inscriptions, then, there are striking similarities in names and offices to those of our inscription, but the evidence is not sufficient to prove the identity of the Severus mentioned in them with the Severus of Corinth. None of inscriptions from Ancyra records any mention of Iulius Quadratus or lists the propraetorship of Asia among the offices. It is possible that the Severus of Corinth was connected with the family honored at Ancyra, but the present evidence is scarcely strong enough to warrant any definite statement to that effect. It is not unlikely that our inscription was set up in the latter half of the second century after Christ. The style of the letters points in that direction.

The stone was erected by L. Marius Piso with his sons L. Marius Florus Stlaccianus and L. Marius Piso Resianus acting in behalf of the tribe Maneia. The cognomen Stlaccianus is formed from the nomen Stlaccius and the ending *-anus*. The nomen Stlaccius has been found on several stones at Rome (*C.I.L.* VI, 26863-26877). The cognomen Resianus is formed by adding the ending *-anus* to a Greek stem *Ρησι-*. Such combinations are not infrequent, e.g., Eutyichianus. The tribe Maneia was one of the local tribal divisions at Corinth, formed after the reorganization of the city as a Roman *colonia* (*A.J.A.* XXII, 1918, pp. 195-6).

18. White marble block. Height 0.26 m.; width 0.25 m.; thickness 0.115 m. A portion of the left side original. Face worn. Letters 0.025 in height. Found, June, 1915, southeast of Pirene.

#### Transcription:

. . . . .  
 . . . *p*[*r(aetorem)*, *leg(atum)*] [*propr(aetore)*  
*prov(inciae)* *A*] *siae*, *le* [*g(atum)* *leg(ionis)*  
 . . . *p*[*roco(n)s(ulem)*] *prov(inciae)* [*A*] *chaiae*  
 . . . . *patr*] *onum*

A comparison of this fragment with lines 2-5 of No. 17 above will show the same succession of offices, and there can be little doubt that this was another inscription dedicated to Iulius Severus. For this reason the transcription has preserved the accusative case in *praetorem*, etc.

#### TITUS MANLIUS IUVENCUS

19. Blue veined marble slab. Height 0.51 m.; width 0.365 m.; thickness 0.07 m. All original surfaces preserved. Letters 0.062-0.025 m. in height. Found June 27, 1907, place not known.

Transcription:

*T(ito) Manlio*  
*T(iti) f(ilio) Col(lina tribu) Iuvenco*  
*aed(ili) praef(ecto) i(ure) d(icundo)*  
*IIvir(o) pontif(ici)*  
*agonothet(ico) Isthm(ion)*  
*et Caesareon*  
*qui primus Caesa-*  
*rea egit ante Isthmia.*  
*Hieromnemon(es) f(ecerunt).*

Titus Manlius Iuencus was a son of Titus and belonged to the tribe Collina. He held the offices of aedile, *praefectus iure dicundo*, duumvir, and pontifex, doubtless at Corinth. He was *agonothete* of the Isthmian and Caesarean games. We learn from this stone that this was the original order and that Manlius was the first to hold the Caesarean before the Isthmian games. Since there is no mention of the Neronean games the inscription may have been cut before their institution.

The stone was erected by the *hieromnemes*. No other mention of these officials at Corinth during the Roman occupation has been found. Pauly-Wissowa, s.v. *Hieromnemes*. For instances of a *praefectus iure dicundo* in towns in the eastern portion of the Roman empire see *C.I.L.* III, Index p. 2552 s.v.

#### PUBLIUS MEMMIUS REGULUS

20. (Fig. 2.) White marble slab. Height 0.93 m.; width 0.40 m.; thickness 0.06 m. Right side broken away considerably and left side badly damaged. Found April 10, 1901. Much

worn, "used, face up, in repair of pavement of lower landing in Roman approach to Propylea." (R. B.) R. The photograph shows two more fragments of the lower portion of the stone which I have not seen. They would increase the height and width noted above. Letters 0.085–0.035 m. in height.

Transcription:

*P(ublio) Memm[io P(ublii) f(ilio)*  
*. . . Regulo . . .*  
*. . . epul(onum) sodali [August(al)i]?*  
*. . . fratri Arvali [leg(ato)*  
*. . . Caesaris Augu[st]i i G[ermanici]*  
*pro[v(inciae) Achaiae]*

Traces of letters, in two more lines, but too indistinct to be read.

The name Publius Memmius Regulus is known to us from references in literature and from inscriptions. (See *Prosopographia Imperii Romani*.) This inscription seems clearly to refer to the same man as the others. He was consul suffectus in the year 31 A.D. *ex Kal. Oct.*; succeeded Poppaeus Sabinus in the administration of Achaia, Macedonia, and Moesia as propraetor in 35; accompanied his wife to Rome under Gaius; returned to Achaia before the death of Gaius in 41 and was there under Claudius. Memmius was elected to the priesthood of the Arval brothers in 38 and member until 60. In the year 55 at Rome he was the *promagister fratrum Arvalium*. His death occurred in the year 61 A.D. Inscriptions in honor of Memmius Regulus were erected at Athens (*C.I.A.* III, 613, cf. 614–17), at Megara (*I.G.* VII, 87), at Olympia (*Arch. Zeit.* 1877, p. 191), and at Delos (*B.C.H.* 3, p. 158) in Greek. Latin inscriptions outside of Rome have been found at Salonae (*C.I.L.* III, 2028–8753) and Pergamum (*C.I.L.* III, 7090) dedicated to him.

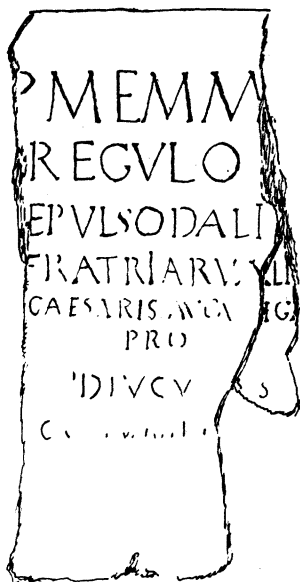


FIGURE 2.—LATIN INSCRIPTION FROM CORINTH, No. 20.

As to the date of this inscription, it seems certain that it belongs to the reign of Claudius from the form of the title in line 5, and it may have been set up before 47, because in that year Memmius became proconsul of Asia. This stone evidently contained a complete list of all his offices up to the time when it was made and if we possessed it in its original state the date could be determined with more accuracy.

# LUCIUS PAPIUS LUPERCUS

21. (Fig. 3.) Bluish marble basis. Right side cut away. Height 0.93 m.; width 0.295 m.; thickness 0.625 m. Back rough. Found May 4, 1901, west end of third step of Byzantine approach to Propylea (R. B.) R. Letters 0.042–0.03 m. in height.

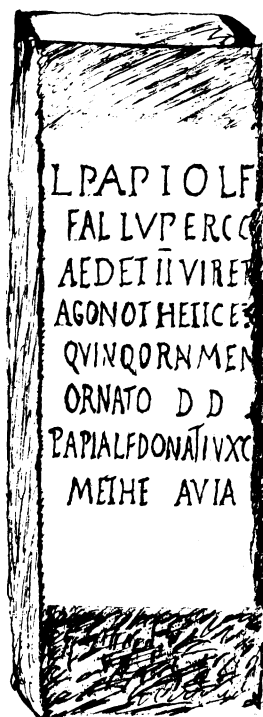


FIGURE 3.—LATIN INSCRIPTION FROM CORINTH, No. 21.

## Transcription:

*L(ucio) Papio L(ucii) f(ilio)*

*Fal(erna tribu) Luperco*

*aed(ili) IIvir(o) et*

*agonothetic(o) et*

5 *quinq(uennaliciis) ornamen(tis)*

*ornato d(ecreto) d(ecurionum)*

*L(ucia) Papia L(ucii) f(ilia) Donati*

*Methe Avia.*

[*uxor*]

L. Papius Lupercus, known only from this inscription, was a local official at Corinth. He was aedile, duumvir, giver of the games, and the *decuriones* bestowed upon him the *quinquennalicia ornamenta*. His daughter Papia, the wife of Donatus, set up the stone. The meaning of the last two words is rather obscure. Methe and Avia may possibly be the names of slaves or freed women of his household. The former is evidently a Greek word. For similar

names cf. Canthara, Ampelisca.

The date of the inscription is uncertain, but from the form of the letters it probably belongs to the first century after Christ.

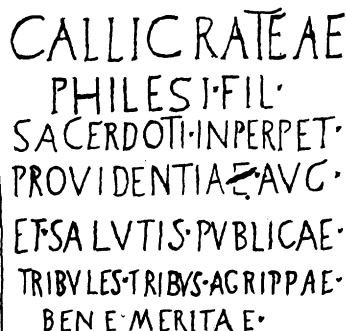
## CALLICRATEA

22. (Fig. 4.) Basis of limestone from Acrocorinth. Height 0.715 m.; width 0.525 m.; thickness 0.42 m. Found May 8, 1901 "near St. John Theologos near βράχος" (R. B.) R. Letters 0.065–0.03 m. in height.

## Transcription:

*Callicrateae*  
*Philesi fil(iae)*  
*sacerdoti in perpet(uum)*  
*Providentiae Aug(usti)*  
*et Salutis Publicae*  
*Tribules tribus Agrippae*  
*bene meritae.*

This, with the following inscriptions, affords a little information about the presence



CALLICRATEAE  
 PHILESI FIL  
 SACERDOTI IN PERPET  
 PROVIDENTIAE AVGV  
 ET SALVTIS PVBLICAE  
 TRIBVLES TRIBVS AGRIPPAE  
 BEN E MERITAE

FIGURE 4.—LATIN INSCRIPTION FROM CORINTH, No. 22.

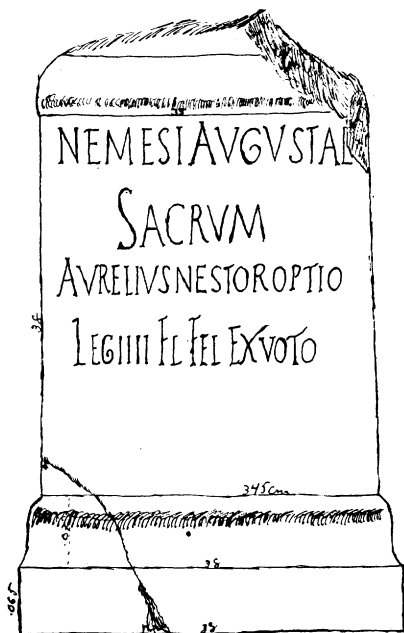


FIGURE 5.—LATIN INSCRIPTION FROM CORINTH, No. 23.

of certain Roman cults at Corinth. The worship of Providentia Augusti and Salus Publica were combined, and the Greek woman Callicratea was priestess for life. The tribe Agrippa (A.J.A. XXII, 1918, p. 196), evidently named from M. Vipsanius Agrippa, the son-in-law of Augustus, was one of the new divisions of the city after the reorganization under Augustus. For a dedication to Agrippa see A.J.A. XXIII, 1919, p. 167.

23. (Fig. 5.) White marble block. Height 0.62 m.;



width of inscribed face 0.33–0.345 m.; thickness 0.297 m. Surfaces roughly tooled. Found May, 1915, southeast of Pirene. Letters 0.06–0.037 m. in height and carelessly cut.

Transcription:

*Nemesi Augustae  
sacrum  
Aurelius Nestor optio  
leg(ionis) IIII Fl(aviae) fel(icis) ex voto.*

The inscription needs no extended comment. Nemesis is here, doubtless, to be identified with Fortuna, as is the case elsewhere in inscriptions. This form of dedication is not frequent. From the name of the legion we gain our only clue about the date of the stone. In all probability it was cut in the first half of the second century after Christ.

24. Block of limestone from Acrocorinth. Height 0.77 m.; width 0.53 m.; thickness 0.43 m. Found June 15, 1907, in the agora. Letters 0.08–0.05 in height. Dowel hole sunk in top surface of the block.

Transcription:

*Victoriae  
sacrum*

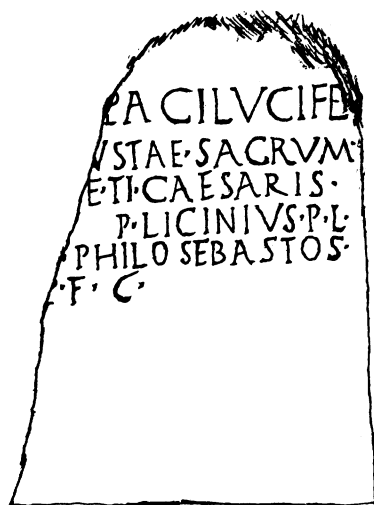


FIGURE 6.—LATIN INSCRIPTION FROM CORINTH, No. 25.

25. (Fig. 6.) Broken basis of limestone from Acrocorinth. Height 0.90 m.; width (maximum at bottom of stone) 0.47

m., at line 5, 0.35 m.; thickness 0.40 m. Found June 14, 1907, in an early Byzantine wall founded on a late Roman pavement east of St. John's. Letters 0.035–0.025 m. in height.

Transcription:

*. . . Paci lucife  
ri . . . Aug]ustae sacrum  
. . . e Ti(berii) Caesaris*

- 5 *P(ublius) Licinius P(ublii) l(ibertus)*  
*. . Philo Sebastos*  
*P? f(aciendum) c(uravit)*

Whether this inscription is a dedication to *Pax lucifer* or to some other divinity with the attribute of *pax lucifer* cannot now be determined. The interpretation of line 3 is likewise not solved. A Greek freedman erected the stone, perhaps in the reign of Tiberius.

26. (Fig. 7.) Nine fragments of marble revetment slab. Top and right side original surfaces. Length at top 0.92 m.; thickness 0.02 m.; letters 0.081 m., well cut. Under the letters GV the stone is blackened by fire. Top of separate fragment similarly discolored.



FIGURE 7.—LATIN INSCRIPTION FROM CORINTH, No. 26.

Transcription:

. . . ?*La*]ribus Augustis  
. . . . . au .  
. . . . . ?ns f . .

The cult of Lares Augusti is already well known from inscriptions (Wissowa, *Religionen und Kultus der Roemer*, 2 Aufl. p. 172) and this restoration here seems very probable. Compare No. 36.

27. (Fig. 8.) Section of a marble cornice now broken into five pieces. Height 0.12 m.; height of inscribed face 0.065 m.;



FIGURE 8.—LATIN INSCRIPTION FROM CORINTH, No. 27.

length, measured on inscribed face, 1.05 m. Found April 4, 1902, about seven metres west of the first column of the South Stoa. Letters 0.035 m. in height, not very well cut.

Transcription:

*Liberti qui Corinthi habitant*[t . . . . .

For the form of the inscription see Pauly-Wissowa, *s.v. Conventus*, where epigraphical evidence is reproduced. In some instances on the stones *liberti* are recorded as members of these organizations. No *conventus* composed entirely of *liberti* is mentioned. Judging solely from the phrasing of the inscription, however, we may infer that there was in Corinth an organization of *liberti* similar to the *conventus* formed by Roman citizens in other parts of the Empire. As we are told that Corinth was reëstablished partly by freedmen sent by Julius Caesar, it may

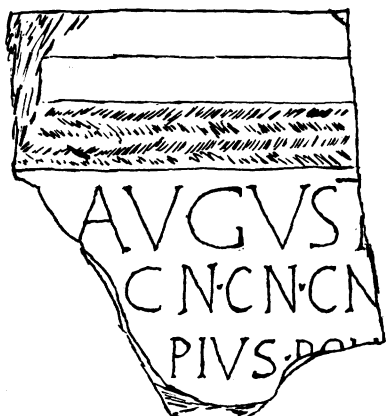


FIGURE 9.—LATIN INSCRIPTION FROM CORINTH, No. 28.

be that a *conventus* was formed at the time of their arrival. Since freedmen were usually made citizens in the new *colonia* where they were sent, we should be forced to suppose that in this instance they were not so honored. Of course, this stone has no indication of its date, and the inscription may belong to the first century of our era. The style of the letters would tend to place it in the first half of the century. The cutting of the letters resembles the work of a novice. Concerning the orig-

inal purpose of the stone we can say that it formed a part of the building where the *conventus* (?) of *liberti* held its meeting or adorned some monument or altar, while the inscription recorded a common action of the *liberti* as a body.

28. (Fig. 9.) White marble block. Height 0.41 m.; width 0.30 m.; thickness, below moulding 0.17 m. Back side rough. Found May 19, 1915, east of Pirene. Letters 0.055–0.035 in height and very well cut. (See *A.J.A.* XXV, 1921, p. 254.)

Transcription:

. . . . . August[o?] . . . . .  
 . . . . . Cn. Cn. Cn . . . . .  
 . . . . . Pius P(?)o/ . . . . .  
 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

The stone was evidently a dedication to an emperor, very likely to Augustus. No solution of the second line is forthcoming. It is impossible to estimate the original length of the inscription.

29. (Fig. 10.) White marble block. Height (broken at top) 0.61 m.; width at bottom 0.27 m.; thickness 0.255 m. Found May, 1915, east of Pirene. Letters 0.055–0.035 m., and well cut.

Transcription:

*L(ucius) Q.* . . . . .  
*Augus.* . . . . .  
*Caesaris* . . . . .  
*Ti(berio?) Caesari* . . . . .  
*ex d(ecreto) [d(ecurionum)]*

The stone when complete probably carried an inscription enumerating the offices held under the early emperors by some provincial official stationed at Corinth.

30. (Fig. 11.) White marble slab. Height 0.443 m.; length (top) 0.22 m., (bottom) 0.585 m.; thickness 0.065 m. Back smooth. Found May, 1915, east of Pirene. Letters 0.055–0.04 m. in height and well cut.

Transcription:

*Tiberio Ani(n?)* . . . . .  
*Caesari Augu[sto]* . . . . .  
*Genti Augustae* . . . . .

Were it not for the last letters of line 1 it would be tempting to restore this inscription as a dedication to the Emperor Tiberius. With the remainder of this important line unknown and the length of the lines uncertain the original reading remains in doubt. (See *A.J.A.* XXV, 1921, pp. 254–5.)

31. White marble slab, broken on all four sides, rear face roughly chiselled but original. Length 0.29 m.; width 0.235 m.;

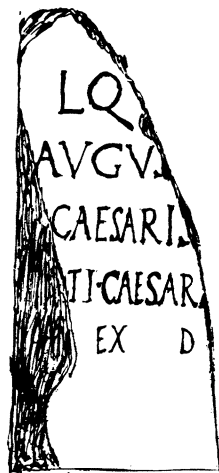


FIGURE 10.—LATIN INSCRIPTION FROM CORINTH, No. 29.

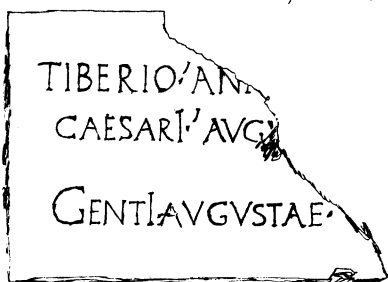


FIGURE 11.—LATIN INSCRIPTION FROM CORINTH, No. 30.

thickness 0.062 m. Found May 4, 1914. Letters about 0.07 m., and deeply cut. Traces of two letters in second line.

Transcription:

. . . . . *Augus* . . . . .  
 . . . . . / / . . . . .  
 . . . . .

32. White marble slab. Height 0.18 m.; width 0.19 m.; thickness 0.072 m. Back smooth. Found April 17, 1902, opposite tenth Doric column of south stoa, 2.50 m. above stylobate. Only portions of letters preserved; their height would be about 0.09 m.

Transcription:

. . . . . *Aug* . . . . .  
 . . . . .

33. White marble slab. Height 0.21 m.; width 0.25 m.; thickness 0.06 m. Found 1905, early spring, in deep digging in North apse of Pirene. Letters 0.11 m. in height.

Transcription:

. . . . . *Aug]ust* . . . . .  
 . . . . .

34. White marble slab. Height 0.30 m.; width 0.25 m.; thickness 0.082 m. Found May 22, 1903, in theatre trench. Letters 0.12 m.

Transcription:

. . . . . *Au[gusto* . . . . .  
 . . . . .

35. White marble slab. Height 0.17 m.; width 0.20 m.; thickness 0.07 m. Date and place of finding not known. Only upper portions of letters preserved.

Transcription:

. . . . . *Au]gu[sto* . . . . .  
 . . . . .

36. White marble slab. Height 0.195 m.; width 0.18 m.; thickness 0.03 m.; letters 0.08–0.06 m. in height.

Transcription:

. . . . . *Au]gu[sto* . . . . .  
 . . . . . *Au]gusti* . . . . .  
 . . . . . *ns f* . . . . .

Compare No. 26.

37. White marble slab. Height 0.20 m.; width 0.15 m.; thickness 0.04 m.; letters 0.075–0.06 m. in height and well cut.

Transcription:

. . . . . / / . . . . .  
 . . . . . *usta(e)* . . . . .  
 . . . . .

38. White marble slab. Height 0.29 m.; width 0.30 m.; thickness 0.07 m. Found March 22, 1902, place not known. Letters 0.075–0.065 in height.

Transcription:

. . . . . *Ca]esari* . . . . .  
 . . . . . */i Part[hici* . . . . .  
 . . . . .

This is doubtless a fragment of a dedication to the Emperor Hadrian and should be restored, *Imp(eratori) Caesari*, etc.

*Divi Traiani Parthici f(ilio) etc.*

39. Fragment of white marble epistyle block. Length 0.60 m.; height 0.375 m.; thickness 0.125 m. Portion of bottom original. Letters 0.15 m. in height and well cut. Found June 2, 1903, in theatre trench.

Transcription:

. . . . . *C]aesar[i* . . . . .  
 . . . . .

40. White marble slab much weathered. Height 0.34 m.; width 0.40 m.; thickness 0.025 m.; letters 0.135–0.11 m., in height.

Transcription:

. . . . . *Cae]sari* . . . . .  
 . . . . . *pon]tif(ici) m[aximo* . . . . .

41. White marble slab. Height 0.095 m.; width 0.12 m.; thickness 0.02 m.; letters 0.04 m. in height.

Transcription:

.....*Caesa*[*ri*.....  
 .....

42. White marble fragment, top preserved with original surface. Height 0.07 m.; width 0.10 m.; thickness 0.08 m.; letters 0.047 m. in height.

Transcription:

.....*Ca*]esar[*i*.....  
 .....

43. White marble fragment. Height 0.07 m. width 0.14 m.; thickness 0.04 m.; letters 0.053 m. in height and poorly cut.

Transcription:

.....*Ca*]esa[*ri*.....  
 .....

44. White marble block. Height 0.21 m.; width 0.085 m.; thickness 0.17 m. Original left edge preserved. Letters 0.03 m. in height.

Transcription:

.....  
 /*emia*?.....  
*Caesa*[*ri*.....  
*legio*?.....

45. White marble slab. Height 0.14 m.; width 0.26 m.; thickness 0.09 m. Found in 1900, place not known. Letters 0.04–0.035 m. in height.

Transcription:

.....  
 .....*Ge*]rmanico  
 .....*i filio*  
 .....

The stone originally bore an inscription in honor of one of the emperors who had taken the agnomen Germanicus. Not enough of the inscription is given to permit its restoration.

46. Rectangular block of bluish marble used as step in Byzantine approach to Propylaea. Length 2.135 m.; height 0.515 m.;

width 0.448 m. Face very much worn. Found May 8, 1901. Letters 0.076 m. in height.

Transcription:

.....trib(unicia) pote]st(ate) VIII imp(eratori) XIX.....  
.....-ranu[s].

The inscription in its original form contained a dedication to an emperor who had received the tribunician power for the ninth time and the title of imperator for the nineteenth time.

These conditions enable one to draw the conclusion that either Vespasian or Domitian was the emperor honored in the inscription. Vespasian held the tribunician power for the ninth year from July 1, 77 to July 1, 78. The title of imperator was bestowed upon him for the nineteenth time soon after April 15, 78 (Pauly-Wissowa, *op. cit.* vol. 6, p. 2671). These facts would place the inscription between April 15 and July 1, 78.

Domitian received tribunician power for the ninth time on September 14, 89. Between September 14, 89 and January 1, 90 he was hailed as imperator not only for the nineteenth time, but for the twentieth and twenty-first times. If Domitian be the emperor honored by the inscription it must have been cut soon after September 14, 89. The rapidity with which Domitian was given the title imperator in this short period would hardly make it possible for one stone to be erected before the title would be out of date. If a period of time of suitable length for the making and placing of an inscription as important as this one was (judging from the stone we have) be a determining factor in fixing the date, then the probabilities are in favor of regarding Vespasian as the emperor named in the lost portion.

The reading of the second line is not very clear. The letters seem to belong to the name of the dedicator.

47. (Fig. 12.) Limestone block. Height 0.415 m.; width 0.505 m.; thickness 0.36 m. Found December 18, 1914, west of schoolhouse.

Transcription:

*Faustinae*  
*Imp(eratoris) T(iti) Aeli Hadriani*  
*Antonini Caesaris*  
*Aug(usti)]Pii d(ecreto) d(ecurionum) pec(uniae) pub(licae)*



The inscription is a dedication to Faustina. Whether the Faustina named was the wife or the daughter of Antoninus Pius is not easy to determine. Faustina, known as the Elder, was married to Antoninus Pius between 110 and 115 A.D. He was adopted by Hadrian on February 25, 138. On July 10, 138 he succeeded his adoptive father. At this time Faustina received the title Augusta along with her husband. His official name appears on the stones thereafter with the title Augustus and the added cognomen Pius in the order given in the inscription at Corinth. After the death of Faustina between December 10,

140 and July 1, 141 A.D. she is referred to as *diva*.

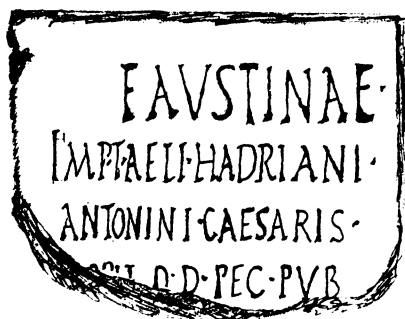


FIGURE 12.—LATIN INSCRIPTION FROM CORINTH, No. 47.

Inasmuch as the appellation *diva* is wanting in this inscription we are probably justified in assigning it to the period before 141 A.D. But what is to be said concerning the omission of the title Augusta? Since her husband is referred to as emperor the inscription could not have been cut before the year 138. (It is

not certain whether we should restore AVG as the first three letters of line 4. The tops of the letters PII seem very certain. At the left of P the top of some letter can be made out. I believe it to be G.) Inscriptions referring to Faustina without either Augusta or Diva when the name of Antoninus Pius is given are extremely rare, in fact, no parallel to the present form has been found in Latin.

Shall we then conclude that the stone does honor to Faustina the Younger, daughter of Antoninus and Faustina? The younger Faustina received the title Augusta in 147 A.D. All the inscriptions giving her name before this date are explicit in indicating her relationship as daughter, evidently to prevent any confusion because of the identity of names between mother and daughter. Apparently no such indication is to be found on this stone. We seem to have the inscription complete. It is not impossible, then, that this inscription refers to Faustina the Elder, and may have been set up during the first months of her husband's reign. One

Greek inscription may be presented to illustrate the omission of titles with the name Faustina.

Dittenberger and Purgold, *Inschriften von Olympien*, 613–616, quoted in Dessau, *Inscriptiones Selectae*, 8803a: Φαυστεῖναν αὐτοκράτορος//Ἀντωνείνου Εὐσεβοῦς γυναῖκ[α//Ἡρώδης]. The editor adds *Faustina maior, ei defunctae a. 140 vel 141. multo antequam hi tituli ponerentur divae vocabulum non addi sane mirum*. The stone was found in the exedra of Herodes Atticus at Olympia. It is, perhaps, worthy of note in passing that up to the time of the publication of the last fascicle of *C.I.L.* III (1903) no certain inscription mentioning Faustina the Elder had been found in the territory of which the inscriptions are included in that volume.

48. (Fig. 13.) Fourteen fragments of a white marble slab. Height 0.38 m.; width of original slab uncertain; thickness at top



FIGURE 13.—LATIN INSCRIPTION FROM CORINTH, No. 48.

0.015, at bottom, 0.02. Moulding on back. Letters not very well cut. Date and place of finding not known.

Transcription:

*Impera[tor]i Caesari C(aio) Aur(elio) Val(erio) ?D[iocle]tiano P(io)  
F(elici) In(victo) Aug(usto)  
?l(ibens) v(otum) s(olvit) i[?]ssu L(ucius) Paulus o d / / / . .  
...iae d. . . . .*

The stone has been broken so many times and so much is now lacking that a restoration of anything more than the first line is out of the question. There can be no reasonable doubt that we have a dedication to the Emperor Diocletian. To fix the date more closely or to learn the reason for the inscription is no longer possible.

49. (Fig. 14.) Nine fragments of a white marble slab very similar to No. 48 in appearance and style of letters. Because of the difficulty of taking satisfactory measurements none were

recorded. The approximate size of this inscription may be inferred by a comparison of Figures 13 and 14.

Transcription:

*Fo(r)tissimo a d o v e?.....*  
*Maximiano.....*  
*...../ / / /.....*  
*Gale(rio).....*  
*/ / / C S Paulus.....*

The abbreviation of line 1 may perhaps stand for the words *Augusto domino orbis Valerio*, etc. When complete the inscription may have done honor to the four emperors Diocletian, Maximian, Flavius Constantius, and Galerius. The appearance of the name Paulus, doubtless that of the man who erected the stone, in this inscription and in the preceding and the similarity in appearance already referred to make plausible the supposition that both inscriptions were cut at about the same time.



FIGURE 14.—LATIN INSCRIPTION FROM CORINTH,  
No. 49.

original surfaces preserved at top and left side. Found May 7, 1896, place not known. Letters 0.073–0.067 m. in height.

Transcription:

*Reparatori r[eligionis*  
*aeternae [et propagatori humani*  
*generis d(omino) n(ostro) [Theodosio*

50. White marble slab. Height 0.60 m.; width 0.69 m.; thickness 0.135 m. Original

*felicissimo et. . . . .*  
*Arcadio et H[onorio]*  
*. . . . -tius Ac? . . . . .*

51. Fragment of a bluish marble block. Portion of original surface preserved at bottom with dowel hole in centre. Thickness 0.28 m. Found October, 1914, southeast of Pirene. Letters 0.03 m. in height, poorly cut.

Transcription:

. . . . .  
 . . . . . a?n/ / . . . . .  
 . . . . . -ae in perpetu[um]. . . . .  
 . . . . . Caesareo]n Nervaneon Trai[aneon]. . . . .  
 . . . . . et Isthmio]n et Caesareon et Aescu[lapion  
 . . . . . Co]rinth(i) patron(o)

Part of a late inscription honoring some Corinthian who had performed his duty as a generous giver of the games.

52. Block of bluish scaly marble. Height 0.57 m.; width 0.525 m.; thickness 0.35 m. Found 1896, place not known. Letters 0.38–0.03 m. in height except letter 'b', which has vertical line carried above the others, and measures 0.08 m.

The similarity of this inscription to the preceding is apparent. This stone was erected by the members of the tribe Aurelia. (See *A.J.A.* XXII, 1918, pp. 195 f.)

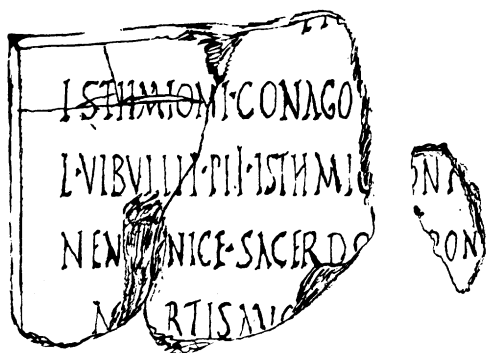


FIGURE 15.—LATIN INSCRIPTION FROM CORINTH, No. 53.

From the form of the letters (a 'small' *b* is used) the inscription is probably not earlier than the third century after Christ.

Transcription:

. . . . .  
 . . . . . Isthmi]on et Caesareon  
*tribules tribus*  
*Aureliae*

53. (Fig. 15.) White marble slab in five pieces. Height 0.245 m.; width 0.27 m.; thickness 0.055 m. The small fragment seems to belong to this inscription but with a slight lacuna. Found April 17 and 22, 1902, on Temple hill northeast of Boudroumi, at a depth of one metre.

Transcription:

..... / / .....  
*Isthmionicon ago[nothetae].....*  
*L(ucii) Vibullii Pii Isthmio...../n/.....*  
*nen.....nice sacerdo[tis?].....rcn....*  
*n?...rtismio.....*

For a Vibullius at Corinth see *C.I.L.* III, 5434. What connection he had with the present inscription is not certain from this fragment.

54. (Fig. 16.) White marble slab in five fragments. Original surfaces preserved at sides and top. Width 0.52 m.; thickness 0.225 m. Found June, 1910, in peribolos of Apollo. Letters 0.043 m. in height and very carefully cut.

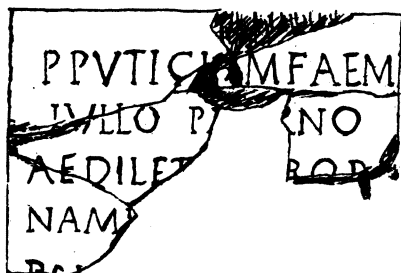


FIGURE 16.—LATIN INSCRIPTION FROM CORINTH, No. 54.

Transcription:

*P(ublio) Puticio M(arci)*  
*f(ilio) Aem(ilia tribu)*  
*Iullo Pa[te]rno*  
*aedil(i) et [IIVi]r(o) or-*  
*name(nte).....*  
 / / /.....



FIGURE 17.—LATIN INSCRIPTION FROM CORINTH, No. 55.

The name Puticius is already known from an inscription found on Acrocorinth, *C.I.L.* III, 542. There we find a P. Puticius Secundus and P. Puticius Ac——. That they belonged to the local nobility of Corinth in the first century is all that one can say concerning them.

55. (Fig. 17.) White marble slab. Height 0.32 m.; width 0.25 m.; thickness 0.115 m. Found October 30, 1914, southeast of Pirene.

## Transcription:

*L(ucio) Ge[llio  
Mena]ndri  
L(ucio) Gellio] Iusto  
.....-ii agonoth-  
etae.....  
.....*

The transcription gives a restoration based on *C.I.L.* III, 501 = 7269. That inscription is a dedication at Corinth to Antoninus Pius erected in 139 A.D., by L. Gellius Menander and L.



FIGURE 18.—LATIN INSCRIPTION FROM CORINTH, No. 56, FRAGS. 1 AND 2.

Gellius Iustus. These names are also recorded in Greek inscriptions from Corinth (*A.J.A.* VII, 1903, pp. 51–52. = *I.G.* IV, 1601). In the name of Iustus the praenomen is given as A but the possibility of reading Λ is admitted. The evidence of the Latin inscription cited from the *Corpus* makes very probable the latter reading. The Greek inscriptions above mentioned are dedications to a Cn. Cornelius Pulcher. The inference that he received this honor about 139 A.D. seems justified. This evidence is useful also for dating *I.G.* IV, 795 and 1600 (found at Corinth and Troezen) which enumerate the offices held by Pulcher.

56. (Figs. 18 and 19.) Three fragments of a marble epistyle. Sections 1 and 2 join to make the original shape complete. Length 2.03 m.; height 0.52 m.; thickness (back cut away) 0.42 m. Mouldings at top and bottom of outer surface cut away. Section 1 found May, 1915, south of Pirene. Section 2 found May, 1896, place uncertain. Section 3 is a por-



FIGURE 19.—LATIN INSCRIPTION FROM CORINTH, No. 56, FRAG. 3.

tion of the same inscription with the mouldings preserved. Length 0.75 m. Found May, 1915, not far from section 1. Letters 0.10 m. in height and very well cut.

Transcription:

.....-ir pont(ifex)..... et porticum coloni.....

The inscription in its original form contained the name of the man who had caused to be erected some prominent buildings near

the southeast entrance to the Agora. The name of this man is wholly gone, and we have only a mention of the offices which he held. The word *et* at the beginning of the next stone would lead us to suppose that mention had already been made of some other building for which this individual was responsible. The word *porticum* without much doubt refers to the structure of which this block formed a portion of the epistyle. A description of it will form a part of the report of the excavations of 1915.

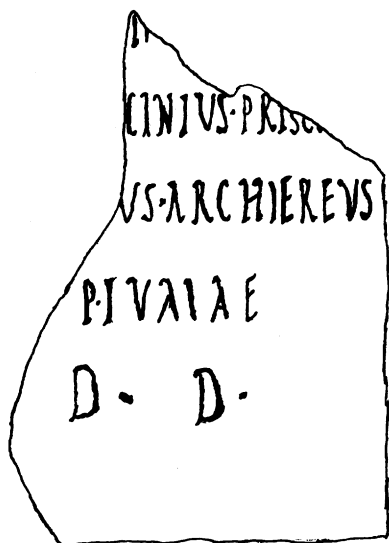


FIGURE 20.—LATIN INSCRIPTION FROM CORINTH, No. 58.

architrave in the peribolos of Apollo. The letters are 0.11 m. in height. Only three of the fragments can be fitted together. The letters found are as follows:

IUS. TI. F. AEM, ALIS (wreath) ETM, I C V, E, B, O, C F, OS, X.

The portion given first above may be transcribed:

-ius Ti(beri) f(ilius) Aem(ilia tribu)

Nothing further can be made from these fragments. The inscription was evidently of considerable length.

58. (Fig. 20.) White marble block. Height 0.46 m.; width 0.32 m.; thickness 0.17 m. Date and place of finding not known. Letters 0.05–0.045 m. in height.

57. Eleven fragments of an inscription on the marble blocks which formed an Ionic

Transcription:

.....  
 ..... / / .....  
 ..... *P(ublius) Li]cinius Priscu(s)*  
 ..... *Iuventian?]us Archiereus*  
 ..... *P. Iuliae?*  
 ..... *d(edit) d(edicavit)*

The name has been restored from *I.G. IV*, 202–203, which was found on the Isthmus. Nothing further is known of the person named.

59. (Fig. 21.) White marble slab. Length 0.38 m.; height 0.15 m.; thickness 0.06 m. Found November 16, 1914, south-east of Pirene.

Transcription:

.....-*ni*que *genio*.....  
 .... *Caesa]rum l(audis) I(uliae) C(orin-*  
*thi) sacrum a*.....  
 .....*or]nament(a) decurion(alia)*....

The restoration of the first line is uncertain. The correct solution must not only discover the word which ended in the letters *-ni*, but supply another to justify the use of *-que*. The *Caesarum* of line two seems a reasonable conjecture.

60. (Fig. 22.) White marble slab. Height 0.53 m.; width (maximum) 0.14 m.; thickness 0.11 m. Found May, 1915, southeast of Pirene. Letters 0.055–0.035 m. in height.

Transcription:

.....*mi*/.....  
 .....*I]sthmi*.....  
 .....*IIvir*/.....  
 .....*r dec*.....  
 .....*gio ite*.....  
 .....*bend*.....  
 .....*m*.....  
 .....*us*.....

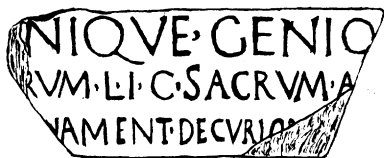


FIGURE 21.—LATIN INSCRIPTION FROM CORINTH, No. 59.



None of the lines yields enough letters to make certain any satisfactory explanation of the words. When complete the inscription was a dedication in honor of some local magistrate.

61. (Fig. 23.) White marble slab. Length 0.315 m.; height 0.195 m.; thickness 0.035 m. Found May, 1915, southeast of Pirene. Letters 0.05–0.043 m. in height.

Transcription:

.....*Colon]iae Lau[d(is) Iuliae Corinth(i)*...  
 ...../t Stat.....  
 .....u/a/.....

In line 1 traces of the N of *Coloniae* and of the D of *Laudis* are visible. This fragment may belong to a very interesting inscription containing information regarding the government of Corinth by the Romans.



FIGURE 22.—LATIN INSCRIPTION  
FROM CORINTH, No. 60.

62. White marble slab. Height 0.25 m.; width 0.31 m.; thickness 0.085 m. Date and place of finding not known. Letters 0.045 m. in height.

Transcription:

*M(anius) Aciliu[s].....*  
*inea loc.....*

The name in line 1 has been restored as Manius because of the fact that the only Acilius known hitherto from Corinth bore that praenomen. (On a Corinthian coin, Cohen, Vol. I, page 273.) The Manius Acilius attested by the coin was *duumvir* about 50 A.D. There is nothing on the stone which makes the identification unreasonable.

63. Bluish marble base, right side and part of left face cut away. Moulding at base originally on three sides, now cut or broken away. Height of stone 0.275 m.; width 0.445 m.; thick-

ness 0.32 m. Found 1901 in west buttress of Propylaea. Letters 0.045–0.042 m. in height.

Transcription:

?C]lodi[u]s. . . . .  
Concordia/. . . . .

64. White marble slab, much weathered and discolored. Height 0.222 m.; width 0.298 m.; thickness 0.025 m. Date and place of finding not known. Letters 0.043–0.03 m. in height.

Transcription:

*Clodia Polla*  
*sibi et*  
*Clodia(e) D ractice?*  
*...et liberis suis.*



FIGURE 23.—LATIN INSCRIPTION FROM CORINTH, No. 61

The letters at end of lines 3 and 4 are very faint.

65. White marble fragment. Height 0.045 m.; Width 0.115 m.; thickness 0.03 m. Only lower portions of letters preserved.

Transcription:

.....C]lodia.....

66. White marble slab. Height 0.37 m.; width 0.355 m.; thickness 0.12 m. Date and place of finding not known. Letters 0.09–0.057 m. in height.

Transcription:

*Secun[dus]....*  
*...nus Q CO..*  
*.....e.../ /..*

67. White marble slab. Height 0.10 m.; width 0.293 m.; thickness 0.09 m. Found 1898 place not known. Only upper portion of letters preserved.

Transcription:

*Secu[ndus]....*

68. White marble slab. Height 0.135 m.; width 0.18 m.; thickness 0.025 m. Date and place of finding not known. Letters 0.02 m. in height.

Transcription:

.../ / / / /...  
*Fusissima* /.....  
*nam et* / *ir*.....  
*munif*.....

69. Two fragments of white marble. Part of original right side preserved. Other sides broken. Thickness 0.125 m. Found October, 1914, southeast of Pirene. Letters 0.047–3 m. in height and poorly cut.

Transcription:

...../ / /.....  
 .....-*i* *IIII vir*  
 .....-*storem*  
 .....-/ *rotam*  
 .....?*i vir*  
 ....S] *aturni fac(iendum)*  
 .....[*cur(avit)*

70. White marble slab. Height 0.20 m.; width 0.145 m.; thickness 0.033 m. Back rough. Found May, 1904. Letters 0.032–0.26 m. in height.

Transcription:

*Aurel*[*io*.....  
*Maxim*[*o*.....  
*Aurel*[*io*.....  
*A]urel*[*ius?*....

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